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facts, but their scientific explanation. Baehrens' complete misconception of consonant-gemination is exposed.

In treating of the vocalism, the pronunciation of the early empire is made the starting-point, the deviations of earlier and later periods being noted. The same is true of the consonantism. Here the materials of Corssen and Schuchardt have been largely drawn upon, with an immense gain in arrangement and scientific statement. Whether the treatment is here truly historical, and whether too much weight has not been accorded to the testimony of late grammarians, admits of discussion. Every page is full of suggestion, and challenges the serious study of all Latinists. Occasional slips, like that of associating *καὶ ἕτεροι* with *ceteri*, p. 167 (corrected by Stolz in the Nachträge), might be noticed, but they do not greatly impair the value of the book. Its scientific character has been recognized by Stolz, who, in his recent Latin grammar in the new *Handbuch der klassischen Alterthums-Wissenschaft*, has adopted its description of sounds. We have never before seen Latin phonetically printed, and the specimen passages which are given at the end of the book are as curious and as disturbing to the eye as any of the attempts which have been made to give to English a phonetic dress. The book would have been much improved if the alphabetical index had been made more complete.

M. WARREN.

M. Tulli Ciceronis ad M. Brutum Orator. A Revised Text, with Introductory Essays and Critical and Explanatory Notes. By JOHN EDWIN SANDYS, M. A. Cambridge, University Press, 1885.

It seems altogether fitting that the Public Orator at Cambridge should give to his University and the world this sumptuous edition of the Orator, with its MS facsimile, its well-executed illustrations, its copious introductions, and its very solid body of notes, both critical and explanatory. It is a welcome addition to our Cicero-literature.

The introduction traverses the history of Greek and Roman oratory, acquaints us with the motives of the work and Cicero's peculiar fitness for writing it, discusses the Greek sources and the MSS upon which the text is founded, and furnishes us with an excellent bibliography of the various editions, commentaries, dissertations and other works which have a general or particular bearing upon the subject-matter. It is rare to find so good a bibliography compressed into so small a compass. And the notes give evidence that Mr. Sandys has faithfully endeavored to master all that has been done by others, and to contribute of his own knowledge to the elucidation of this most important work. The student of Blass and Jebb will not find much that is new in the sketch of early Greek oratory and rhetoric, but the facts are freshly stated and form a fitting introduction to the treatise. The chapter on MSS is particularly satisfactory, and after the labors of Heerdegen and Stangl it would seem that little now remains to be done in the way of collecting materials on which to base the text. The oldest MS now in the public library at Avranches has been newly examined by Mr. Sandys, and in some cases he has been able to correct Heerdegen's readings. In the commentary much more attention has been paid to explaining Cicero's references to famous works of art than will

be found in any previous edition. The treatment of the text is in the main conservative. In I 3, *quo nihil addi possit* is kept, where Piderit and Jahn read *cui*. The parallels p. Mur. 28, Phil. XI 15, ad Fam. III 13, §2, seem to establish *quo*. One might almost be tempted to regard it as partly due to the influence of such expressions as *quo nihil esse possit praestantius*, although it is easier and more regular to explain it as equal to "whereunto." In X 34, the reading *frueris ipse † te* stands unemended in the text, none of the suggestions of previous editors being accepted. In XII 38, *se* is inserted so as to read *se studiose consecratum fatetur*, although Cicero's omission of *se* with *fatetur* can no longer be doubted, and is admitted by Sandys in his notes. In XXXVI 92 *liquitur* is emended to *labitur*, with the other editors. Why may it not be used in the sense of *fluit*, as *liquidum* is used in De Oratore II 159, *genus sermonis adfert non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens*? In XIX 65, *apertius*, the reading of MSS is deserted for the better reading *verba altius transferunt*. In view of *trationali* for *translationi*, it may be questioned whether more weight ought not to be attached to the *traferuntur* of A in XXVII 93. In commenting on XXXIX 135, the common mistake is made of deriving *sursum* directly from *subvorsum*, instead of from *susvorsum*. On §158, the note "In Plautus and Terence *absque* is often found for *abs*" is misleading, as *absque* occurs only twice in Terence, and relatively not more often in Plautus, while its usage is quite different from *abs*. Many of the brief renderings which are given of phrases are very clever, and some excellent notes on etymology and usage have been contributed by Reid and Postgate. The illustrations include a copy of extracts from the Codex Abrincensis, a bust of Cicero from the Royal Museum, Madrid, a bust of Brutus in the Capitoline Museum, coins of Elis with the Olympian Zeus, and a marble fragment of a shield of Athene Parthenos, which, while they greatly add to the attractiveness of the book, must also increase its price, and this is so high as almost to preclude its being used largely in American schools and colleges—a circumstance greatly to be regretted as there is no other available edition with English notes.

M. W.